

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8761.

一月二十日第十一期

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1886.

五周年
號二十二月正英華

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
January 20. ELECTRA, German steamer, 1,162,
F. Nagel, Yokohama 13th January, General,
SIEGMES & Co.

January 21. KWONG-WAI, Chinese steamer, 400, J.
W. LOWE, Canton 21st January, General.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

January 21. BILLEROPHON, British steamer, 1,330, T. W. Freeman, Shanghai 17th Jan.,
Amoy 18th, and Swatow 20th, General—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

January 21. KWONG-SANG, British steamer, 1,000,
Wood, Whigham 21st January General.—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

January 21. MEHTA, German steamer, 330, II.
Morsk, Pekhoi 17th January, and Holloway
10th, General—CHINESE.

January 21. HARPOON, British steamer, 277, J.
S. Wythe, Swatow 20th January, General.—
DOUGLAS LA PRAIK & Co.

January 21. GRAFTON, British steamer, 1,155,
Seaborn, Suiyuan 14th January, Vice-Captain.

January 21. AMATICA, British steamer, 520,
Th. H. Mullin, Manila 18th January, and
Amoy 20th, General—RUSSELL & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTERS' OFFICE,
21ST JANUARY.
Billerophon, British str., for Singapore.
Electra, German str., for Singapore.
Kwong-sang, British str., for Swatow.
Taik-hui, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

January 21. NAMOA, British str., for Swatow.
January 21. GENEVIA, British steamer, for
Shanghai.

January 21. CANTON, British str., for Whampoa.

January 21. KWONG-SANG, British steamer, for
Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Par. Electra, str., from Yokohama.—Miss
Berg and 3 children.

Par. Moller, str., from Pekhoi, &—10 Chinese.

Par. Billerophon, str., from Shanghai, &—
Mrs. Manners and child, Miss Bott, Mr. Wil-
liams, and 63 Chinese.

Par. Grafton, str., from Saigon.—21 Chinese.

Par. Harpoon, str., from Swatow.—39 Chi-
nese.

For Amatica, str., from Manila, &c., 5 Euro-
peans and 9 Chinese deck.

DEPARTED.

Par. Nancala, str., for Army—Mr. and Mrs. C.
Remond.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Billerophon reports left
Shanghai on the 17th inst., Amoy on the 10th,
and Swatow on the 20th. Had moderate winds
and rainy weather throughout.

The British steamer Grafton reports left
Shanghai on the 14th instant, and experienced fresh
N.E. monsoon and high sea to lat. 15° N., from
thence to port moderate to light winds and fine
weather.

The British steamer Harpoon reports left
Manila on the 16th inst., and Amoy on the 20th.
From Manila to Amoy strong N.E. winds with
heavy land sea throughout. From Amoy to
port light variable winds with overcast sky.

The British steamer Amatia reports left
Swatow on the 20th instant, and experienced fresh
N.E. monsoon and high sea to lat. 15° N., from
thence to port moderate to light winds and fine
weather.

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weather.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS
IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(For last Month's Advice.)

Almacraig (s.), Yokohama. Dec. 9
Macduff (s.), Shanghai. Dec. 9

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date.)

Arabia. New York. June 26
Wilhelm Anton. Cardiff. Aug. 14
Edward Reed. Cardiff. Aug. 21
Augusto. New York. Aug. 27
McNear. Penrith. Sept. 2
Augusta. Cardiff. Sept. 7
Granite State. New York. Oct. 2
Paul. Hamburg. Oct. 14
Stralsund. St. Nazare. Oct. 23
Euse. London. Oct. 28
Margaretha. Liverpool. Nov. 2
Lanark (s.). Penrith. Nov. 2
Molyneux. London. Nov. 9
Calisto. Penrith. Nov. 10
Molyneux. Penrith. Nov. 13
Gothia. Hamburg. Nov. 21
Mark Lane (s.). Hamburg. Nov. 22
Rhine (s.). Hull via London. Nov. 25
Modus (s.). Trieste. Dec. 2
Lydia (s.). Hamburg. Dec. 4
Osteria (s.). Liverpool. Dec. 5
Merionethshire (s.). London. Dec. 5
Frej (s.). Penrith. Dec. 5
Snowhaw (s.). Marselles. Dec. 5
Brocklesby (s.). Antwerp via London. Dec. 6

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY

INTEND. GIVING
A CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING,
the 20th instant,

PART I.
SELECTIONS FROM
"THE MAY QUEEN."

PART II.
"MISCELLANEOUS."

Further Particulars will be announced.

ALFRED J. MAY,
Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1886. [179]

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE.
A NEW STOCK OF
GENTLEMEN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES.

KID "BALMORAL" BOOTS.
CLOTH BUTTON BOOTS.
MILITARY BLOCKED BOOTS.
DEER SHOOTING BOOTS.
CALF LACE SHOES.
KID LACE SHOES.
CLOTH LACE SHOES.
PATENT LACE SHOES.
CALF SPRING-SIDE SHOES.
KID SPRING-SIDE SHOES.
PATENT DANCING PUMPS.
ALSO.

TENNIS SHOES WITH FELT SOLES (Specially
designed for Cement or Concrete Courts).

TENNIS SHOES WITH SOLID RUBBER SOLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1886. [26]

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,000,000.
PAID UP \$1,000,000.

REGISTERED OFFICE, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit,
Bills and Bills of Exchange issued
Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection
and Transacts Banking and Agency Business
generally on terms to be had upon application.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION PURCHASED ON
ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1886. [199]

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

SATE OF ANCIENT AND MODERN
JAPANESE GOLD CURIOS AND
WORKS OF ART.

MESSRS. KUHN & CO. the well-known
Art Dealers of Yokohama, have favoured
me with instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW.

the 23rd January, 1886, at 2 P.M.,
ON THE PREMISES.

THE ENTIRE STOCK
of the
QUEEN'S ROAD STORE,
NEXT DOOR TO MESSRS. GAIL & FAIRALL'S,
Comprising—

SATIN and SILK EMBROIDERED
SCREENS, OLD BROCADES, KIMONO'S
AND KARIMONO'S, BRONZE, PORCELAIN,
EMALLES, IVORY, PAINTINGS, AND
JEWELLERY, NECKLACES & INLAIDS,
BOUNCE, GOLD and SILVER INLAID
JEWELLERY, SWORD GUARDS
MOUNTED AS MENU CARD HOLDERS,
GENIUS, SATSUMA, INARI, and KAGA
PORCELAINS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AL-
BUMS, by Japanese Artists, and great
variety of BRIC-A-BRAC and CABINET ORNAMENTS,
and ETC.

MESSRS. KUHN & CO. have established a Branch
of their business at Canton.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A BRANCH
OF our Firm at Canton.

MR. BERNARD HUSCHMANN has
been authorized to SIGN for this firm
here at Canton and Shanghai.

EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [167]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of
MR. FRANCISCO MAMIDE GON-
CALVES in the Firm of MESSRS. ROZARIO
& CO., ceased on the 31st December last.

The Business will in future be carried on by
the Undersigned alone, under the same style
as heretofore.

AUGUSTO JOSE DA ROZARIO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [188]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned intends to leave the
Colony in February next; MR. K. A.
CHINOT is authorized to SIGN my name and
will continue my Business as heretofore.

A. H. CHINOT.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [184]

NOTICE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1886. [169]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. R. J. M. ASTROM, has received
instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW.

the 23rd day of January, 1886, at 3 o'clock P.M.,
at the Premises.

A VALUABLE INVENTORIAL
PROPERTY.

STUDIOS AT VICTORIA in the Colony of Hongkong,
comprising all these Places or Parcels of
Ground Registered in the Land Office
in Section A of INLAND LOT NUMBER
67 and Section D of INLAND LOT NO.
67 with the substantial and commodious
DWELLING-HOUSE, OUT OFFICES, and STABLES
The Premises will be held for the respective
values of the several items, 100% down
10% per annum, subject to a minimum of
one month's deposit.

INTEREST at the rate of 3% per cent. per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on their
daily balances.

Depositors will be entitled with a
check-book which must be presented with
each payment or withdrawal. Depositors
may withdraw less than \$100 in any one
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Hongkong? This would compel all messages from England for Hongkong to pass through Vladivostock, an arrangement for which England might not greatly care. England and France are at war. Despatches from Halifax and Jamaica are contraband. Has France the right—assuming that she has the power—to cut the Atlantic cables? She has the power, and indeed she has a claim to the United States, and would paralyze the business of New York again, how far does the ownership of cable lines affect the right to cut them, and could an American-owned line claim immunity in this case which a British cable did not possess? France and the United States are the bellwethers—are the British-owned cables liable to be cut on account of the war? It is difficult to say, but it is for the United States? It might be said that in mid-ocean there were the prospects of a neutral, but that within the territorial three miles of the American coast, they were as destructive as a British-owned land line on half-gloved soil. The above are only speculations of the class of questions which it is more easy to propound than to answer. Such questions may very well arise in the conflict of interests involved in making the laws of the sea, and in the enforcement of those laws, and in the management of the company's own servants. Other hotels will be built if necessary, but it is probable that the experiment will be made first of all with one huge caravansary only.

The East and West India Dock Company have wisely decided to make their new hotel, which is to be built at Tilbury, at least one hotel, which it is proposed to keep under the management of the company's own servants. Other hotels will be built if necessary, but it is probable that the experiment will be made first of all with one huge caravansary only.

The late Mr. Perrin of the Commissariat, who was a young man, was despatched to the British Embassy in Paris to inquire into the cause of the recent disturbances in the French Consular Courts. It is remarkable that not only was no attempt made to exchange views on the far more important question of the position which cables are to occupy in war, but a clause was adopted which seems capable of being construed as an invitation to cut cables ruthlessly. By Article XV. it is provided that "the stipulations of the present Convention shall not be applied to the case of acts of war or of armed rebellion or insurrection." The Belgian remissaries alone appear to have grasped the absurdity of this clause, and have placed on record their view that Article XV. is "absolutism inutile aux yeux du Gouvernement Belge." Of all Powers England was most interested in securing the safety of cables. Having little to gain by cutting a cable, she has much to lose as a neutrals' agent, and had the last word in the matter. Details of a special commission for dealing with such a question, and as many instances as possible, were given to the British representatives adopted. After a little time the Englishman again said to the lady: "Do you know what I should do with a ring if I had one?" Before she could reply, the German leaned across the table, and, in a sulky growl, said: "Vice in your nose?"

A supercilious sneer was all the German vented. After a little time the Englishman said to the lady: "Do you know what I should do with a ring if I had one?" Before she could reply, the German leaned across the table, and, in a sulky growl, said: "Vice in your nose?"

Most people will be surprised to learn that there has ever been any mystery as to the origin of peony postage and the adhesive postage stamp. Sir Rowland Hill, who put the principle of cheap postage in practical working order, is said to have claimed, and he certainly has received, the proper credit for the origin of the postage stamp. It is not known who was the originator of neither. Careful investigation shows that Rev. Samuel Roberts of Coventry, proposed and petitioned for the penny postage ten years before Sir Rowland came to the assistance of the Post Office Department, and James Chalmers, bookseller of Dundee, invented the adhesive postage stamp.

The late King Alfonsus cherished a melancholy recollection of his first wife, the youthful Mercedes, who died about five months after their marriage, and always kept in his private apartments in Madrid, says one who visited those rooms, the veil and wreath Mercedes wore at her first communion, those who were worn by him, and also some toys with which she had played in childhood, in addition to good pictures of her. As Mercedes did not live long enough to bear him children, he was compelled to marry again to procure a monarch, so, could not be buried in the spot specially reserved for members of the royal family of Spain and their progenitors. She is buried in the chapel, however, but under the circumstances, of course, her husband cannot be laid beside her, for he will be placed with those who have been Kings and Queens of Spain in their own right. His eldest child, the daughter of the present wife, was named Mercedes by her mother for her ill-fated predecessor.

In Russia, says Miss Greville, women are not regarded as wives. The peasant expects his wife to plough, to harvest, to work like a beast of burden. This would be comparatively nothing if they were well treated and loved. Their husbands do love them, but in a peculiar fashion. For the first two or three days after the wedding things go on very well—just as with the old custom of the first night. After that, the husband beats his wife. And if he does not beat her, she thinks it is because he does not love her. Once when I was there, a girl who had been married only ten days came to me with her mother and begged me to use my influence with the newly-made husband. They wanted me to make him beat the girl instead of her, for she had a wife. It was a long time before I discovered the reason. I found that it was founded on jealousy. If a husband is not jealous he does not beat his wife, and if he is not jealous he does not love her.

The oyster beds along the French coast are reported as giving so large a yield as to lessen annually the necessity of importation. The origin of these beds was stated by the late Professor Arago with a copy of oysters from Portofino. A schooner with a cargo of oysters from Portofino sailed up the Giudeca river to reach Burano and Chioggia. But on reaching port the oysters—those on the surface at least—were found to be dead and putrefying. So the schooner was ordered to return and dump its cargo into the Atlantic. On the way the sailors managed to stoke a fire near the mouth of the Giudeca, and saved the oysters from being lost by dropping them into the water. The Gascon fishermen were astonished to find rich oyster beds where none had been before, and under proper care and retransplantation the yield went steadily into market as Amakor, Canevasc and Marennes oysters, at eighteen to thirty-six cents a dozen.

The scheme of Federal Home rule, which was the basis of Isaac's movement, with its House of Lords on the one hand (which would practically mean a House of landlords), and, therefore, an anti-slavery assembly, and with its continued imperial representation on the other, with a consequent partition of Ireland in two, was a scheme which was cordially endorsed by the people of Ireland, because resolute to Irish Nationalist conviction. The only advantage, from a national point of view, which the constitution of Grattan's Parliament would have over that of Federal home rule would be the absence of an Irish representation in Westminster. This, however, is but a negative advantage. A Parliament after Grattan's constitution would give a House of Lords; and the spirit of Irish democracy, or the giving of a vote to power to any such class as would be certain to be members of an "Upper House," that the entire Irish Parliamentary party, which looked with favour upon such a constitution so late as one year ago, is now, in the person of its leader, declared for a National Assembly, or a Parliament with both chambers. A National Assembly, therefore, would be the best guarantee, having the right to legislate over the land question, education, railways, and all other exclusively Irish questions, would meet with the general approval of the people of Ireland, and, I believe, the endorsement of the entire Irish race. The right of vote would, beyond doubt, be insisted upon behalf of the English Crown; and this would have to be acquiesced in by us for the sake of peace, and to secure the country to accept a Parliament thus far demanded by England, when an absolutely independent Legislature can neither be created by our efforts nor conceded by any existing English party.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 21st January, 1886.

Quotations are—
Malta (New)..... 1840 per picul, alie of 14
Malta (Old)..... 1850 per picul, alie of 14
Patna (New)..... 1862 to 1863 per chst.
Bengal (New)..... 1845 to 1846 per chst.
Bengal (Old)..... 1845 nom.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer..... 34
Bank Bills, 1 month's sight..... 34
Bank Bills, 30 days' sight..... 34
Bank Bills, 4 months' sight..... 34
Credits at 4 months' sight..... 34
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 34

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, demand..... 42
Credits, at 3 months' sight..... 42

ON BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer..... 22
Bank on demand..... 22

ON CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer..... 22
Bank, on demand..... 22

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight..... 72
Private, 30 days' sight..... 72

OLLA PODRIDA.

The merit of the Japanese as tacticians has not been properly appreciated. These artists in life paint a man's history, pedigree & occupation on his ravine. This is better than seraphic stones and books in running brooks.

The following are some anatomical facilities newly mentioned in current literature: "He kissed her upon her appearance." "She wilped him upon his return." "They seated themselves upon his entering." "He kissed her back." "She sat down on his invitation."

A new pretender to part of Victor Hugo's fortune has turned up. He claims to be the great-grandson of the poet's uncle George, who died near Naples ninety years ago and married an Italian lady. By an accident in the baptismal register the claimant's name was inscribed as Pasquale Ugo. He is a showman.

The East and West India Dock Company have wisely decided to make their new hotel, which is to be built at Tilbury, at least one hotel, which it is proposed to keep under the management of the company's own servants. Other hotels will be built if necessary, but it is probable that the experiment will be made first of all with one huge caravansary only.

The late Mr. Perrin of the Commissariat, who was a young man, was despatched to the British Embassy in Paris to inquire into the cause of the recent disturbances in the French Consular Courts. It is remarkable that not only was no attempt made to exchange views on the far more important question of the position which cables are to occupy in war, but a clause was adopted which seems capable of being construed as an invitation to cut cables ruthlessly. By Article XV. it is provided that "the stipulations of the present Convention shall not be applied to the case of acts of war or of armed rebellion or insurrection."

The Belgian remissaries alone appear to have grasped the absurdity of this clause, and have placed on record their view that Article XV. is "absolutism inutile aux yeux du Gouvernement Belge."

Only last year the protection of cables in peace-time formed the subject of an international conference. A series of measures were agreed upon and now form a part of international law, which is to be observed in all cases of war, and to be established in time of peace, and in the event of a military invasion, and in their civil capacity as international channels of communication by which the whole machinery of the world is moved.

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The late Mr. Perrin of the Commissariat, who was a young man, was despatched to the British Embassy in Paris to inquire into the cause of the recent disturbances in the French Consular Courts. It is remarkable that not only was no attempt made to exchange views on the far more important question of the position which cables are to occupy in war, but a clause was adopted which seems capable of being construed as an invitation to cut cables ruthlessly. By Article XV. it is provided that "the stipulations of the present Convention shall not be applied to the case of acts of war or of armed rebellion or insurrection."

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VEHICLE'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
SINGAPORE, &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL.	F. Nagel.	Hongkong	Shaw, Savill & Co.	TODAY, at 10 A.M.	
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Sarpedon (str.)	Hongkong	J. Stoeckell & Co.	ON 27th inst.	
HAIRE AND LONDON	Ophir	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.	
LONDON	Argonaut	Hongkong	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.	
L.B. NEWCOMB	Newcombe	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.	
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, &c.	R. Deparis	Hongkong	O. Bachrach	On 30th inst., at Noon.	
S					

EXTRACT.

FOR SALE.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

There are lots of things a woman can do that a man cannot. A woman can hold more clothes pins in her mouth and look through a knot hole at the same time. She can come to a conclusion without the slightest trouble of reasoning on it, and no sane man can do that. She can safely stick fifty pins in her dress girdle in a netting one under each thumb nail. She can button her shoes standing up, with both feet on the floor, but he can't. She is as cool as an enchanter in half a dozen tight dresses and skirt, while a man will sweat and fume and growl in one loose shirt. She can talk as sweetly as peach blossoms to a woman she hates, while a wise man would be pinching each other's hands before they had exchanged ten words. Shees say "No," and stick to it for a time. Shees gallop my "No" in such a low voice that it means "Yes." She can pass a million miles without stopping, if she is running to catch a train. She can dance all night in a pair of shoes two sizes too small for her, and enjoy every minute of the time. She can sharpen a lead pencil, if you give her plenty of time and plenty of pencils.

A woman can do anything, and do it well. She can make the alleged lords of creation bow down to her own sweet will, and they will never know it. She can drive a man crazy for twenty-four hours, and bring him to paradise in two seconds, by simply tickling him under the chin, and there does not live that mortal son of Adam's misery who can do this.

CAPTURE OF A DEVIL FISH.

For some time past the quiet harbour of Paita, Peru, has been infested with immense numbers of huge fish, and speculation is being rife as to the exact classification of the monsters. Lieutenant-Commander J. J. Price, of the United States steamer *Pocumtuc* on the morning of October 10, armed with a stout harpoon, pulled away in the dingy hoping to capture and bring back one in order to find out what particular family they belonged to. When distant about one mile from the *Pocumtuc* he was seen to lean forward and let go the harpoon. The blow struck home and immediately there was a great commotion in the water. The monster started away from the boat, rope being immediately paid out, taking boat and crew along at a terrific speed. This continued for about two hours, and times passed and pursuers became distant from the ship quite a mile. At this time the dingy had been taking water, and as there seemed to be no hope of bringing the brute in, one of the cutters, having on board two midshipmen armed with Springfields, proceeded to the scene of excitement. The fish was soon quieted with cold lead and towed to the *Pocumtuc*, where it proved to be a fine female specimen of what fishermen generally call "devil fish," a cartilaginous fish of the manta family. The outline was nearly an inescapable triangle, the apex at the tail, the altitude of the triangle or length of the fish being about half the breadth from tip to tip of the pectoral fins. The skin was thin and rough, like that of a shark, colour slate-black above, creamy white beneath, but darker along the edge. Its length was 10 feet, breadth 22 feet from tip of fins, and weighed upwards of four tons. The head was slightly protuberant along the base of the triangle, and retracted, the mouth being very large and cavernous. The large number of these huge fish in shallow water at this season of the year leads to the belief that this is their breeding season. The monster being too large to take on board, it was shot on the untryard, carefully examined, measured, photographed, and finally cut adrift.—*New York Herald Correspondent*.

NICE FOOD OF THE BURMESE.

The flesh of the python is much esteemed by the Karen for food, and the gall bladder for medicine. All kinds of the varanidae family are highly valued for food, and sought for in hollow trees by the aid of dogs. The Karen steal up the trees with a noose at the end of a bamboo, and snare them while leaping for the water, or catch them in a boat beneath the tree. The fish is deemed venomous; but the flesh of the other parts is preferred to poison. If not needed for immediate consumption, the captive is rendered helpless by breaking some of the toes, and knotting the tails. The eggs are equally esteemed. The padat (*Loligo guttata*) is herbivorous, and in high favour as a viand. The flesh of the myojunyo (*Ocypodoidea* porosus), which is very common and reaches 30 feet in length, is in great request for food. A kind of turtle (*Morenia ocellata*) during the inundation becomes scattered about the country, and on the subsidence of the floods, and during the grassburning in April, many are either caught alive, or their scorched bodies are found afterwards, and greatly relished by the people. The flesh of the soft turtles is generally eaten by the Burmese, and may be good; though the animals are carnivorous. The lekpyewon (*Chelonian virgata*) is aligatorous, and is the "edible turtle" of India. The boatmen on the river take a practice, when mooring at a spot, to burn in the neighbouring thickets for lizards, snakes, and similar reptiles, with which they flavour the invariable dish of boiled rice. Even lizards found dead are esteemed a great delicacy when cooked. The Burmese exhibit decided peculiarities in their choice of comestibles. There is a small kind of beetle which fabricates balls of clay and dung a mud for its progeny, about the same size as tennis balls, and buries them in ground where cattle are stalled. These balls are eagerly sought after by the Burmese for the sake of the dainty grub contained within, which they devour with unconquerable relish.—*The Field*.

THE KING AND THE REBEL.

In 1248 a remarkable episode occurred in the abbey church, Alexander, Lord of the Isles, who had been in rebellion against James I., but had been utterly defeated by the royal troops in Lodiach, sent messengers to the king to sue for mercy. But the latter, justly incensed, refused to enter into any negotiations with an exiled fugitive. Alexander, driven to despair, and compelled to fly from place to place, was compelled at last to trust to the royal clemency. Travelling secretly to Edinburgh, he suddenly presented himself, upon a solemn festival, before the high altar of Holyrood, and holding his drawn sword by the point, he presented the hilt to the astonished king, in token of his unconditional submission, and falling on his knees, in presence of Queen Jane and the whole court, implored the royal mercy. The ill-fated James granted him his life, at the tender intercession of his royal consort, but sent him a prisoner to the sequestered castle of Tantallon, on its sea-beaten rock, under the charge of his nephew, the Earl of Angus. The island chief eventually received a free pardon, was restored to all his honours, castles, and estates, and stood as sponsor to the twin princes, Alexander and James, at the foot.—*Old and New Edinburgh*.

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FIRE MANILA AND SISAL ROPES in
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MONOPOLE EGG SAUCE (medium dry).

Do. RED FOIL "SEC." (dry).

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PARIS, 1878.

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1886

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FOR
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WOOL LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

No. 2, Queen's Road West,
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1886

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) \$1,000,000.

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CHAN LI CHOY, Esq.

Q. HOI CHUN, Esq.

Wah Yung, Nov. 30.

Wah Yung, Nov. 30.